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Commodore Knowles. A few days afterwards, on the 17th of November, the Commodore sent his boats up to town early in the morning, and impressed not only as many seamen as could be found on board any of the merchant ships, outward bound, as well as others at the wharves, but swept the wharves and the streets, taking among them ship carpenters, journeymen, and apprentices, stevedores, and laboring landmen.

The citizens of all classes furiously resented this outrage. A formidable mob, armed with clubs and missiles, assembled near Long Wharf, and repaired to the Governor's house, where a number of the officers were assembled, and demanded redress. The Governor in vain tried to pacify them; but they refused to disperse, and seized and held in durance all the naval officers, without regard to rank, upon whom they could lay their hands, thinking that this would be the most effectual mode of procuring the release of the citizens who had been impressed. Commodore Knowles, however, refused all terms of accommodation, while his officers were kept in confinement, and threatened to bring up his ships, and *bombard the town!* The confusion which reigned in the city, may easily be imagined. At length, at the intercession of the Governor, and some of the members of the General Court, which was then in session, the officers were liberated, when the Commodore most reluctantly and ungraciously set on shore the citizens who had been seized by the ruthless press-gang. He soon afterwards made sail, and left the harbor, to the great joy of the inhabitants; but he owed the Bostonians a grudge to the hour of his death!"

EFFECTS OF WAR.

Has any English statesman asked himself what effects a war with America would have on the economical and political condition of this country? The expense of such a war is the least evil to be apprehended. Considering the vast amount of English capital which emigrates every year in search of higher profits than the corn law allows in this country, it would be easy to raise, by loan, the requisite funds for conducting a war with the United States; and there can be no doubt that a war with England would be very injurious to the Americans. But what would become of Manchester? The name of that town stands for the whole cotton manufacture of England and Scotland. Suppose this, not destroyed for ever, but stopped for a year or two, how many people would be thrown out of employment? But these would not be all; for, while the cotton manufacture was stopped for want of its raw material, our manufactures of woollen and hardware would be greatly affected by the loss of their American market. Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham would suffer, not in the same degree, perhaps, as the towns of Lancashire, but to an extent of which there has been no previous example. The past, indeed, affords but little information whereby to judge of the present as respects our susceptibility of injury from war. We speak not of war with such countries as France or Russia, with which England has but small commercial relations, but of a great civil war between England and America. *Civil* war it might well be termed, and for three distinct reasons:—First, as occurring between kindred nations; secondly, nations which, though separated politically by the folly of the Government of one of them, have been so re-united economically by the most intimate commercial ties, that they cannot go to war without the deepest mutual injury; and lastly (which is the main consideration for those who rule here), because an American war, by throwing out of employment great masses of our population, who are already in a state of savage political discontent, and organized for mischief, would most likely produce civil war in England. And what a war *that* would be.—*London Spectator.*